

INTIMATIONS

THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

is a source of endless pleasure to the entire household.



INVALUABLE AS AN ENTERTAINER.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.



\$1.00

per 1/2 lb. tin.

\$1.00

per 1/2 lb. tin.

It keeps dry during this damp weather when other Tobaccos become moist. There are many smokers who give up pipe-smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul, but let them try one tin of this perfectly blended mixture and they will find they can smoke their pipes with perfect comfort and enjoyment in the hottest and dampest climate.

SOLD BY—

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
A. S. WARREN & Co., Ltd.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915

[257]

OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE RACE SEASON.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.)

Gentlemen are asked to place their Orders early to ensure being executed in time.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

CRACOW.

THE HISTORY OF THE THREATENED CITY.

A reliquary of the olden days, a towered and turreted city, splendid and comely with the dimmed radiance of a timeworn tapestry. Where will you find a town on this earth containing so many speaking emblems and survivals of the past? Probably nowhere.

If you stand in the great cobbled market square among the gaily-dressed peasants, says a writer in a home paper, you will hear the loud boom of the clock striking the hour of the day, and then the sound of a trumpet high in the air. At every hour this is repeated. It seems to come from the big bellry just at hand. In the night when all is still you hear the wild notes fanfaronading on the moonlit sky, and when, later, you begin to make enquiries you are told that this custom is a part of the life of Cracow.

Austria tried its best to spoil the town when it took over the magnificent Renaissance Palace of the Polish kings and turned it into a barracks for the military. This palace should be, but is not, an anomaly in Cracow. It is not Polish but Italian, and of the most luxurious kind. It is, or was, as fine an example of Renaissance building and decoration as one could find.

In the old days there was a great bond of sympathy between Cracow and Florence, and the artist kings of Poland at that time made many exchanges with the Flower of Italy. At great expense, and with many difficulties of the long journey to overcome, they translated numbers of fine Florentine craftsmen to Cracow, and the result is that in the Palace and in the Cathedral on Wawel, overhanging the winding Vistula, there are incomparable treasures of Italian handicraft.

When the Austrians came into possession they took the glorious king's residence so regally situated on this eminence commanding the city and, in the endeavour to make comfortable barracks, thought nothing of breaking down walls between rooms to facilitate their vandalistic notions of what was practical. They broke up mosaic floorings, smashed the stained glass of the windows, and knocked the heads off sweet little stone statues harmlessly resting in their niches; the soldiers sharpened their swords and ground their axes on the stone tracery of the window frames, and hung bacon from hooks driven into the priceless carved and painted wooden ceilings.

BUYING BACK A HERITAGE.

Then the Poles, impoverished though they were, emptied their pockets to buy back their heritage from the Austrians, and counted themselves happy in getting the Palace safely into their own hands at the cost of its purchase plus the cost of providing new quarters for the Austrian troops. The spirit of the nation welled up and brimmed over, and money poured in from all quarters to repair the havoc. It became a national endeavour to help the restoration in every way. The son of Sienkiewicz, the novelist, underwent an architectural training in order that he might volunteer his services and, for no personal gain, devote his life to directing the workmen employed in bringing back to the palace its former splendour. The work of restoration is being done reverently and wonderfully; the new portions of stone carving are chiselled with real affection and feeling, and the "wear" of the stone is achieved by artificial means in so ingenious a manner that it is difficult to tell where the damaged parts have been mended.

To behold the passion and patriotism that throbs through and irradiate this astonishing reconstruction is an experience which stirs the soul, for you see the pulse-beats of the whole nation concentrated into one steady movement building up and forging new life in the ancient body of Poland. We in England know something of their great hero Kosciuszko, but all of us perhaps do not know that he has one of the finest monuments in the whole world. If you look down a certain street in Cracow, your eye goes right out to the meadows beyond; in the distance there is a green symmetrical hill the shape of a basin inverted; in spite of its regularity it might easily be thought a natural feature, for it enters the vista so simply and strikes the eye with such a sense of pleasure.

Here, again, you have the Poles at their very best. When Kosciuszko died, how were they to record their glowing worship of the great hero? Not by sculptured marble or even the most beautiful and everlasting bronze fashioned by great craftsmen, but with a monument built by the whole nation. To this sacred spot there came from every part of Poland men of every kind—poet and peasant—doctor and politician—warrior and clerk—each of them, with a handful of earth as part of the nation's tribute. No class, nor equality, nor any place in Poland was unrepresented, and the result was an imposing hill, a landmark for miles, on a ridge rising out of the undulating plains on the outskirts of Cracow.

WEAT OF THE FUTURE.

The grass grows thickly on its sides and footpaths wind about it to the top, where there rests a rugged undressed boulder dragged from the mountains at Zakopane. One word only is chiselled in the rude stone and that in the plainest and simplest lettering—Kosciuszko.

With the news of the Russians and Germans at Cracow there comes a dread. What is going to happen to the Cathedral, the Palace and the Mound? The majority of the Poles would undoubtedly prefer the Russian rule to the Prussian, but the Polish patriots in Austria-Hungary have been misled and put into a quandary with promises of freedom offered from both sides, and to promise his country back to a Pole is like promising life to a condemned man. Who can blame them if they join both sides, when both are offering to give their own country back to them?

Those who love the Polish people will pray that they may be guided to side with the Russians, who, whatever their faults, are more akin, spiritually and temperamentally, than the Austrians or the Prussians. Then, perhaps, the trumpet speaking out from the antique bellry may for once complete the call and thereby signalise and welcome the drums and trampings of an army of invading friends, sounding the deliverance of Poland.

GIRDLE OF GERMAN MINES.

After arguing that the destruction of the German squadron sooner or later was inevitable, that its loss does not seriously weaken the practical strength of the German Navy, and that on the other hand the German successes greatly stimulated German confidence, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* proceeds:

And what about the situation in home waters? The British Empire could hardly conceive anything else than that when war broke out the North Sea must be the playground of the English Fleet, while the modest German ships in the Heligoland Bight would creep to the protection of the guns on this island, Anglo-Russian relations meanwhile assured a thorough control of the Baltic. Very few people ever imagined that the Channel could be anything else than the means of undisturbed communication between England and France. And what is the situation? The Russian ships are gradually being frozen in in the most obscure recesses of their coast, the Russian and Finnish Gulfs are closed by German mines, and the entrance to the ice-free port of Libau is sealed. The Baltic has almost become a German lake. The North Sea is commanded by the German Navy. Germany's ships above and below the water cross the passages which separate England from our coast. They creep up to the enemy's monsters and destroy them at the entrance to their holes. Girdles of German mines encircle the British Isles, and by their terrible secret sink mighty ships with powerful explosions. The thunder of our guns off Yarmouth and our ghostly submarines are the answer to the noisy rhetoric of English Ministers. They constitute the destruction of the idea of the supremacy of the English Navy in the North Sea. Nay, we have gone a step further. German guns are directed upon the Channel. We have not yet arrived at the point whence we can encircle the whole arm of the sea with the flight of our shells, but already we have advanced so far that under cover of the fire of our coast guns German submarines can anchor in the Channel.

By her land Army England has tied herself to the fortunes of our enemies on the Continent. But our submarines have wormed their way into the limbs of the English giant, and are pulling him quite close to us. The German guns on the coast make it possible completely to forget that it is against an island that we are waging war. We do not know what is to come, but the terrible anxiety and the insane speeches of which we hear from England betray to us the fact that it is not a naval war in the old sense which we have hitherto been waging in the North Sea and in the Channel, and that the Island Empire has now appreciated the full meaning of the war. We do not let ourselves be blinded by the feeling of strength which the enemy's anxiety gives us, and we know that the work against England has not yet been even half done, but we are full of cheerful hope because we see that "English supremacy at sea" has not held good. Nothing but a victory could make the expression true. We shall accept battle gladly.

CHINA'S NATIONAL LOANS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTEREST.

Arrangements have been made by the Chinese Government to hand to Mr. F. A. Aglen, the Inspector-General of Customs and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans, each month the sum of dollars one hundred and twenty thousand (\$120,000) from the revenues assigned under the Loan Regulations to the Service of the National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China of \$18,000,000 and the Supplementary issue of \$8,000,000. Loan Service Accounts have been opened in the name of Mr. Aglen with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, into which the monthly instalments of interest will be paid as received, and these accounts will be drawn on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons payable through the intermediary of the above-named Bank. The first interest instalment for the month of January has been duly received and brought to account. Subscribers to the Supplementary Issue of eight million dollars (\$8,000,000) are further notified that in accordance with Article 2 of the Loan Regulations the full amount of dollars four hundred and eighty thousand (\$480,000), being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications and has been placed on fixed deposit in the name of Mr. F. A. Aglen with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.—*Peking Gazette*.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD.

FIELD DAY, 7TH INST.

1.—Reference Corps Orders of 2nd inst., the Corps and Reserves will leave Kowloon by the 8.45 a.m. train and return from Tai Po Market by train leaving at 5.15 p.m.

DETAILS.

3.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Rees.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hall.
To furnish Guard to night: Scouts Co.
G. E. Szwarc, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

GARIBALDI'S GRANDSON.

HEROIC DEATH IN ACTION.

The following dispatch from Rome dated December 30th appears in one of the London papers:—

The news of the death of Lieutenant Bruno Garibaldi, the grandson of the famous Italian hero, has caused a great sensation throughout the country, and revives the magic surrounding the name of the great Liberator. Great difficulties are being experienced in obtaining any details from the French front as to the manner in which he met his end, even his parents, Signor Ricciotti Garibaldi and his wife, being without any news.

From the despatches received, however, it appears that the late Lieutenant was in command of a section of his company, which was the first to attack the Germans at the point of the bayonet, and which succeeded in dislodging them from the trenches they were occupying. He was wounded in the head in the thick of the fight.

Being blinded by the stream of blood pouring from his wound, he was compelled to retire for a time to get his wound bandaged, but exhorted his men to continue the struggle. He returned shortly, and at the head of his victorious men, led the pursuit against the enemy, but while encouraging his soldiers on with word and gesture he again fell. He had only breath to cry out: "Leave me—go ahead, boys. Viva Italia!" when he expired.

The general opinion here is that Lieut. Garibaldi's end is what his grandfather would have wished it to be, while fighting, though indirectly, for Italy, the country of his father, and for England, the birthplace of his mother. Patriotism in him was developed to a high degree and he was as solicitous for the welfare of England as for that of Italy. Although naturally deeply distressed at the death of her son, his mother shows exemplary fortitude, and has, in fact, asked her husband to telegraph to her other sons, urging them to continue to prove themselves worthy of their heroic brother.

[Lieutenant Bruno Garibaldi was one of six brothers, and was serving with the Italian Volunteer Corps, under the command of his oldest brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Corps being attached to the French Foreign Legion. Another brother was one of the Construction Engineers of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway and married about a year ago the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Galuzzi of Hongkong.]

THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER DARK SECRET.

DREAMS OF CONQUEST.
One of the greatest of their philosophers has declared that the Germans are a slow-thinking people, and, despite Carlyle's dictum about generalisations, there seems to be a good deal of truth in this one.

At any rate, it is only after some four months' cogitation that the *Vossische Zeitung* has unearthed the dark secret underlying the contract made between the Allies that peace can only be achieved by a joint agreement between them all.

BRITAIN THE BENEFICIARY.
England, it seems, engendered this bargain in order that she might compel the war to go on until she had looked round the world and seized all the territory she coveted. It is all as plain as a pikestaff to the *Vossische*.

One would not go far wrong if in careful consideration of the events which led to the war one concluded that it is England's wish to reap the golden fruits for her own pocket at the smallest possible risk.

It is obviously easy to work up the feelings of a quick, hot-blooded nation like the French. England used all her endeavours to add the flames necessary to make the French pot boil over!

England shuffled the cards, and can now be satisfied that not less than five nations have taken up arms against the Germanic race.

While Belgium was laid waste and France and Russia had to sacrifice large portions of their territories, England snatched round the world and calmly pocketed the German colonies without considering the interests of France or Russia.

In order that England's sphere of action might not be curtailed, she made a contract by which not one of the allied nations should make peace independently of her!

So the world is witnessing the grotesque comedy in which the biggest nations are fighting for England with every possible self-interest.

THE PERPLEXITY OF POTSDAM.

Elsewhere the *Vossische* not only admits that England did not bring about the war, but recalls the surprise which was felt that she should have come into the conflict at all.

The explosive material which Germany's enemies had been carrying about for many years finally burst into flame in 1914.

For the sake of the peace of Europe Germany was content calmly to watch the enormous growth of the British Empire. She offered no obstacle to the expansion of the French African colonies.

In the first Moroccan crisis England supported France in her effort to drive Germany to extremes. In the second crisis the quarrel owed its friendly solution to the cession of a small part of the French Congo to Germany, but it showed us very plainly the unquenchable hatred of France and the presumptuous attitude of Britain.

It would have been remarkable if England had refrained from taking immediate action; though with us the view always existed that Great Britain would not so far forget her racial origin as to make common cause with our enemies. And if we recall the first week of the war we find that it was not the first combined action of France and Russia so much as England's participation which surprised us.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan; Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

[15]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

MESSRS. GONSALEZ BROS.

PRESENT

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

DIRECT FROM MILAN.

OPENING NIGHT!
ON MONDAY, 15TH FEB, 1915.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.
"IL TROVATORE"

(English: The Troubadour.)

Opera in Four Acts.

TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY:

"LA TRAVIATA,"

Opera in Three Acts.

Founded on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias," but the Period is changed to the time of Louis XIV.

Score by GIUSEPPE VERDI.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY:

Special Double Bill.

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA,"

Opera in One Act.

To be followed by

"PAGLIA OCI,"

Drama in Two Acts.

Music by LEONCAVALLO.

THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY:

VERDI'S

"RIGOLETTO,"

Opera in Three Acts.

FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY:

GOUNOD'S

"FAUST."

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY:

Special Attraction:

BIZET'S

"CARMEN."

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

A. CARPI, GEO. LESLIE,
Business Manager. Advance Representative
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [255]

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT

MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and Local Booksellers.

PRICES:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper " " " " " " 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexander Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
"ELANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 6 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.
NO. 2, DESS VOUX VILLAS, 61, FRANK (unfurnished).
NO. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK. ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 8, Duddell Street.
NO. 12, THE PEAK. (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS.) Furnished.
"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
NO. 69, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS), Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.
 Apply to— **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET.

NO. 6, "TORRES BUILDINGS,"
 No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" (14, Nathan Road), Kowloon.
 Apply to— **SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR,**
 Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [263]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
 Apply to— **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NO. 1 and 2, SPOCKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and Gardens around, at present in the occupation of the Officers Mess 40th Pathway.
 Apply to— **STEPHENS & WILLSON,**
 Solicitors for the Owners.
 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [261]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
 25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Pines, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
 Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
8 ROOMS, Top Floor, No. 18, Ice House Street.
 Apply— **A. B. AVASIA,**
 Care of E. PALANNEY,
 No. 1, Duddell Street.
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
 Furnished and newly decorated.
 Apply— **H. POLLOCK,**
 Prince's Building.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, Seymour Road, suitable for a Lady or Bachelor. No Board.
 Apply to— **"S,"**
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [239]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kentsford Terrace, Kowloon.
 Apply— **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,**
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [46]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
 For further particulars apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
 Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
 Apply— **SECRETARY,**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
 Apply to—
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
 Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [68]

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
 Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [54]

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCOUTING FOR BOYS.

(Continued.)

A reception for parents of boys has been organized at which it is proposed to give them an idea of the principles behind the scouting movement. It is not uncommon to hear grown-up people remark that scouting is a very nice amusement for the boys, or a fine form of exercise, keeping them in the fresh air and out of mischief at the same time. Such opinions induce parents to enroll their boys and are steps in the right direction, but they are very small steps and hardly ever reach the threshold of all that is opened up to the scout behind the door of this great movement.

Self-restraint, endurance, valour, good-fellowship, loyalty, self-respect, and respect and tolerance for each other, and for all other classes, whether high or low. These are a few of the principles which should be instilled into the boys by the scout-master. Therefore, it will be seen that the position and duties of a scout-master are no sinecure.

It seems a difficult matter to make the average parent realise that his or her child could possibly need any outside influence, to instill aspirations and ideals which most of us imagine we carry out in our daily and domestic existence. But each year as a child grows older he is thrown more upon his own resources and is less able to live entirely in the parent's shining light. The children are sent to school and then to play, and many parents do not know what is happening to them in the daylight hours and, when night comes and weary little feet turn homewards, there is often not time to listen to the prattle, telling of the day's doings.

Self-educated nurses or amahs with no education at all watch the leisure hours of the children, and the sensitive nature absorbs thoughts and principles and gossip which will have to be either totally destroyed or will go forth to lay the foundations of useless ill-balanced natures.

All modern thought and modern education tend to increase the self-reliance of the child and his independence. The modern parent and the modern teacher recognize that they must create the right atmosphere for the juvenile mind to develop in. Such an atmosphere is not created by issuing orders and drilling a class or an individual child into an automaton, carefully concealing all his own instincts of right and wrong. Rather, it is self-created by a group of young children acting upon each other by the discipline of their joint thoughts and actions. The decent thought and the decent action make friends and influence, while the mean thought and mean action isolate the perpetrator.

Keep a child shut up in the glass case of the home, with every want attended to by servants, and keep him away from every bad-mannered or rough child, and you will know no more of the nature and inner self of your child than you would of a lion cub placed in a cage at birth, nor will your child be prepared to face the struggles and battles of existence any more than the lion cub would know how to face the dangers of the jungle, if it escaped. Further, your child will learn to hate the chains of mistaken love which have cramped his youth and robbed him of self-reliance, and this places him far behind his comrades in the race for life.

What has all this to do with scouting? A great deal, I think. It is the same principle, that of disciplined self-reliance, carried on when the boy leaves his nursery and enters his preparatory school.

In England the question does not need airing in the newspapers, the parent who sends his boy to school finds organized play and organized drill, and a day mapped out for both work and play in community. But here in the outskirts of the Empire we find quite a number of little boys whose ages range from five years to ten, who, living on mountain peaks, have no big open spaces for play. Thus, when their short hours of work are over they are turned loose on the roads, or, if they have nurses, go for sedate walks. Under the circumstances in this climate it is almost impossible to organize football, cricket or hockey for the little fellows. Though these are only games, yet, if properly played under trained supervision, they teach more of fair-play, pluck and general self-control in one afternoon than all the preaching of parents and teachers can do in a month of afternoons. Any one watching the boys on the Peak at play and seeing their roughness and rudeness to each other and to their amahs or coolies, must realise that their behaviour is very different from that of boys of the same class in England.

The lack of self-restraint, chivalry and fair dealing. So every parent on the Peak should welcome this Boy Scout movement, because it aspires to bring these little fellows together, to fill their spare time with thoughts of usefulness to others, by discipline administered in such a way that the scout learns to realise that blustering and bullying and rough horse-play are not signs of bravery and manliness, and that if he wishes to honour his uniform he must be courteous, kind and thoughtful. The influence and thought absorbed during the hours given up to scouting must inevitably react upon his whole existence and show itself in his behaviour at home as well as in his life with other boys.

SILVER IN 1914.

MESSRS. MOCATTA'S REVIEW.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's annual circular states that the year under review is remarkable because in spite of the much improved statistical position (from the point of view of visible stocks in London and Bombay) with which it opened as compared with 1913 and the much smaller imports that have been received, the price of silver has declined to a level that had not been seen since 1903. As shown in the table below the highest and lowest quotations during the year have been 27½d. and 23½d. respectively, showing the total range to have been 5d. The range, however, till the middle of July, when the war clouds appeared on the horizon, had been comparatively small, it not being till July 20th that the price fell below 25d.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Highest quote	27½	29½	24½	26½	28½
Lowest quote	23½	25½	23½	24½	26½
Range of prices	4	4	1	2	2
Average price	26½	27½	28½	24½	24½

The beginning of the year found a stock of nearly two millions in London, but only a small portion of this was available for supplying the demand, the large portion being in the hands of the Syndicate formed at the close of last year to liquidate the holding of the Indian Specie Bank. The price on January 1st was 26 7/16d. and remained between that figure and 26½d. during the first two months; there being a considerable Bear position to be covered and a fair amount of the metal shipped to the Continent.

Early in March the United States Government bought silver; shipments from New York got reduced, owing to the absence of Mexican supplies which had been requisitioned by Huerta for coinage. Later in the month there was a renewal of Indian buying and some special purchases on Continental account, which enabled the Syndicate to dispose of the balance of their holdings. It was considered very satisfactory that so large a liability should have been disposed of in so short a time, leaving it did the silver market in a much sounder position than it had been for several years. In March, the highest price was 27½d. At the end of April, India and China were both buyers and the price rose to 27½d. which was the highest normal price for the year.

A steady decline began in May, the balance of trade in India beginning to go against that country. This encouraged bear sales; supplies from the United States and Canada were fully up to the average, while buyers were scarce. Conditions were unchanged in the early days of June, when the American sales were augmented by large shipments of Mexican silver that had been smuggled out of that country and held up in the hope of higher prices. Later in the month there was some demand from India and supplies were less plentiful, but on the whole business was on a restricted scale.

THE WAR AND SILVER.

In July the weakness showed itself again. China was always ready to sell and India gave no support, rupees coming back to the Treasury. Towards the end of July the prices fell from 25 1/16d. to 23½d. within a few days. On the re-opening of the market after the August bank holiday the quotation on August 7th was 23d. As the bears were very anxious to cover their commitments, and there were several inquiries for coinage, the price rose to 27½d. owing to the absence of sales or shipments from New York. As supplies began to arrive from New York the price fell to 24d. later in August.

Shortly after the declaration of war the United States Government passed a bill authorizing the purchase of 15 million ounces of silver. This step was no doubt taken to enable the smelters to keep open, even should export of silver from New York become impossible, but thanks to the vigilance of our Navy no such difficulty has arisen and their purchases since the passing of this Bill have been very small.

In September prices rose at first, but lost before the end of the month. In October supplies from America were plentiful and the price fell to 22 3/16d. on October 31st. A fair quantity of silver was shipped from London to India, who also bought locally small amounts from China and San Francisco. In November, the price improved to 23d. on the 15th inst., dropped to 22½d. on the 13th and recovered to 23d. again on the 25th. The market was very sensitive and comparatively small operations influenced quotations unduly. The year closed with 22 11/16d. as the price of silver.

FORWARD PRICES.

The relative difference between the spot and the forward quotations during the past year does not call for much comment. Owing to the Syndicate storing and financing the silver instead of carrying it in the market, there was a premium on ready silver practically the whole of January and February, which on one day was as much as 5 1/16d. A slight premium was also quoted in early March, but this disappeared on the 17th and from then onwards, with the exception of two days when spot silver was at a discount, level rates were quoted till May 12th. It may be generally stated that from this date spot silver was at 1 1/16d. discount right up to the end of July, when the financial crisis increased this discount up to 5 1/16d. Since the re-opening of the market on August 7th there has been no official quotation for forward.

FUTURE OF SILVER.

Turning to the future, it is always very difficult to form any opinion, and the present abnormal circumstances make it even more difficult than usual. It is considered probable in many quarters that most of the European Powers now at war will eventually require silver for coinage purposes, and the prospects of the next few months certainly depend very materially on this factor.

It must also be remembered that during the early part of next year there will be some very large crops to be exported from India, most of which are expected to make good prices, and there is therefore a prospect of at least a normal demand from that quarter. While enumerating the factors that may be favourable to silver we must also mention that the trend of production is distinctly downwards. Owing to the chaotic condition of Mexico, production there has been seriously checked; the Cobalt camp output has not shown any expansion for two years and we understand that owing to the war and consequent lower range of prices, several of the mines have not been working full time of late.

In the United States the production of copper was curtailed soon after the outbreak of hostilities, and as silver is a by-product of most of the copper mines it is probable that the output from that country will also show diminution.

On the other hand, the purchases for the Royal Mint during the last five months have been very large, and as far as this country is concerned it may be therefore assumed that the bulk of the demand due to the war has been already satisfied.

It must also be remembered that the demand for the Arts, which, when trade is good, absorbs such large quantities of silver, is likely to be very much reduced both in Europe and America.

NEW TYPE OF STEAMER IN CALCUTTA.

Special interest attaches to the arrival in Calcutta of the steamer *Mahanda* (Capt. T. G. Legg) after a successful maiden trip. This vessel, which is the latest addition to the Anchor-Brookbank line, represents a unique departure in marine engineering, as it contains the largest geared turbine installation in the world, and is the first ship with machinery of this type to visit Calcutta. The installation consists of an H.P. and L.C. Parsons reaction turbine, geared to the main propeller shafting, which gives a reduction ratio of 16 to 1. An astern turbine is incorporated in the casing of the L.P. turbine. These are capable of developing a maximum power equivalent to 4,000 I.H.P. with a speed of 13 knots. The great advantage derived from this combination of turbines and gear is the reduction of coal consumption, about 15 per cent. saving being effected as compared with reciprocating engines of a similar power. Steam is supplied by two large double-ended and one single-ended boilers, which, together with the propeller shafting and auxiliary machinery of the latest type, were fitted by Messrs. David Rowan & Co., of Glasgow. The gross tonnage is 7,200. The maiden trip was highly satisfactory, an average speed of 13 knots being maintained. Two further vessels of similar type are now building.

RAILLESS CARS IN SHANGHAI.

SIDEROADS TOO WEAK TO STAND THEM.

After being in full operation for only thirteen days, the system of railless cars, begun in Shanghai a few months ago by the Shanghai Tramway Co., has had to be abandoned for the time being, and it is problematical, says the *N.C. Daily News*, when the service will be resumed. The only road traversed by the new cars was the Fokien Road, and when everything was promising well it was found that the road foundations were in such a weak state as to be unable to stand the weight of the cars. Originally many years ago, the foundations of Fokien Road were of broken brick, and in course of time this material has become pulverized, with the result that the foundations are now of mud. The road being chip-paved, the weight of the cars had the effect of forcing the stones down, and for this reason the service has been temporarily stopped. The only chance now is for the road to be concreted, and it is hoped that in due course it will be rendered suitable for the new traffic.

A POPULAR VEHICLE.

There appears to be no doubt that the new cars are eminently suited to the traffic-packed streets of Shanghai, and during the thirteen days on which they were running became very popular. During that period about 800,000 passengers were carried, the cars on the streets numbering about five each day.

There are many features about the cars which commend their use. In the first place, there is more room for other traffic, for in a road like Fokien Road, where there are so many rickshaws and carriages, it is possible for them to pull up alongside the footpath, and also to pass round an object, which would certainly be an obstruction to a car fixed on its own rails. Another important feature is the absence of noise, and this applies especially in a city like this where windows are open to such an extent both day and night. It is impossible for the railless car to skid, this being due to the even distribution of weight. In the usual type of car, the centre of gravity is high, while in the railless car it is low, the weight being distributed between the front and rear axles. The placing of life-guards on the front of the cars renders them comparatively safe, as has been evidenced during trials made in Shanghai. It is not the intention of the Tramway Company to open up any more routes at present for the new cars, but the management is convinced that when once they are working properly, there is a big future before them.

The London correspondent of an Indian paper cables that London has raised 120 units of air arms for the war. Moreover, recruits running into six figures have been raised for regiments outside the London district. The Royal Fusiliers are now raising their twenty-fourth battalion.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. SPORTS SPORTS

From \$3.75 To \$11.00 Each.

THE GENUINE "MCGREGOR"

FOOTBALLS AND FOOTBALL BOOTS. AS USED IN THE ENGLISH CUP FINALS.

From \$6.00 Each. CRICKET BATS From \$6.00 Each.

WISDEN, STUART SURRIDGE, SPALDING AND GRADDIGE. \$1.00 to \$4.50 CRICKET BALLS \$1.00 to \$4.50 LEG-GUARDS, GAUNTLETS, BATTING GLOVES.

HOCKEY STICKS

HOCKEY BALLS, SHIN-GUARDS, RUBBER RINGS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES WITH FELT PADS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS AND ACCESSORIES.

From \$3.50 GOLF CLUBS From \$3.50

BALLS, CADDY BAGS AND ACCESSORIES.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

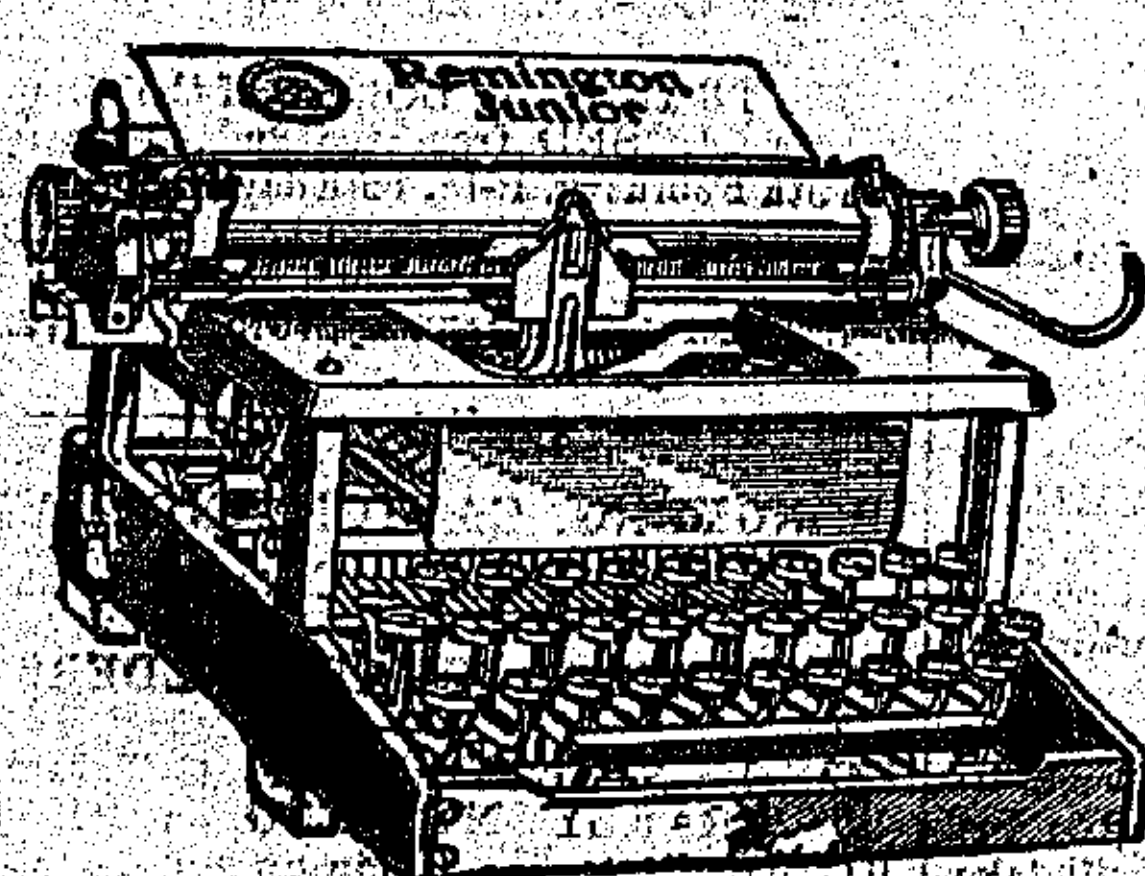
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR"

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back space, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machines!

For further particulars, catalogue, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, L.T.C., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [49]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Subscribers are requested to communicate with THE MANAGER immediately in the event of non-delivery or late delivery of their copy of the paper.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: "Press." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

TWO VERY LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Island Lot No. 42, Fraga East. Immediate possession.

Apply—N. M. O'DY & Co., Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [249]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

WANTED.

A VACANCY will occur in March for a TRAINED TEACHER.

Apply to—THE HEADMISTRESS, King's Park, Kowloon. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [250]

WANTED.

A DIRECTOR of a large British Trading concern having world-wide connections will be visiting Hongkong and Canton about February and is desirous of getting in touch with any firm of standing wishing to be represented in Great Britain or Canada.

Address—"Box 25," Office. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [202]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbour, from June or July.

Apply to—Box No. 29, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [232]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea voyage.

Apply—"SHIPPING," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 28th January, 1915. [209]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the First REPAYMENT of PRINCIPAL of the 6% NANKING MILITARY BONDS will be made on the 22nd of FEBRUARY, 1915. In pursuance of the Regulations of the said Loan, only One-Fifth of the total outstanding Bonds recognised by this Ministry as valid will be drawn on the above date, aggregating to the amount of \$1,150,000. The drawing will take place at the Bank of China, Peking.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE. [248]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applications should apply in person for their cases to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Hongkong 28th January, 1915. [207]



SANTARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary. [240]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO., 3, DUNDAS STREET, Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. STEVENSON & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.

ORBIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS of the above Company, are now prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

W. G. WORCESTER & Co., Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [238]

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of February, 1915, the Management of the above Hotel will be carried on by L. W. MAK in place of O. C. MOOSA, and all future Correspondence and Orders must be signed by the said L. W. MAK.

NEW MACAO HOTEL, Macao, 1st February, 1915. [243]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd February to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [223]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [186]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, to WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Agents for.

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [221]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [249]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 12 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE	330.40	28.65
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	337.70	2.90
WATSON'S COGNAC	34.80	3.00
WATSON'S COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.80
C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.90	4.03
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	31.50	2.85
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.65
V. O. L. 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—On January 28th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. SMITH, a son.

HAWKINS.—On January 29th, at Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. HAWKINS, Maritime Customs, a son.

REYNOLDS.—On January 29th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. O. REYNOLDS, a son.

HUTCHISON.—On January 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. HUTCHISON, of Shanghai, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1915.

THE WAR.

THERE has been no mention in the telegrams lately of the recruiting in England, but we can well believe that in this connection, at least, "no news is good news." Speaking in the House of Lords three weeks ago, Lord LUCAS, on behalf of the War Office, said that while it was impossible, for strategical reasons, to give the figures of recruiting, he was able to state that the Government were satisfied with the rate of progress for the reason that they must consider not merely men but equipment.

His Lordship added:—"The War Office policy is to supply the necessary equipment commensurate with recruitment, and in order to meet the very much increased rate of recruiting enormous efforts are being made to increase the provision of equipment and to tap every source of supply. As time passes the equipment will be produced with increasing rapidity."

Lord HALDANE, who spoke on the same occasion, described the position, whether as regards the supply of explosives, shells or rifles, as "greatly improved," and he spoke with enthusiasm of the magnificent response which the whole Empire had made to the appeal for men. "Our experience of voluntary service is very remarkable," he said. "There is no unwillingness to respond and no reason to anticipate the breakdown of the voluntary system, but by the common law of this country it is the duty of every subject of the realm to assist the Sovereign in repelling invasion, and in a great national emergency it might be necessary to resort to compulsory service. Hitherto, however, a magnificent

response is being made. It gives picked men, because of the enthusiasm, and is therefore better than the dead level produced by compulsion." Lord CREWS has said much the same thing. "Lord KITCHENER is not discontented with the recruiting," he said not a month ago. "As many men are coming forward as can be dealt with. The number we should desire to send to gain the common cause can only be measured by the possibilities of equipping and supplying warlike munitions." Mr. LYON GEORGE, in the Christmas week, told a French interviewer that voluntary enlistment for the duration of the war had already enabled us to assemble nearly a million and a half of soldiers since August 2nd, and the system would shortly supply us with 2,500,000. "And fine soldiers, verily!" the Chancellor continued. "All the pick of the nation, the best and the bravest of all classes of society, intellectuals as well as workmen, rich as well as poor, the elite of our trade unionists as well as our most brilliant scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, the bench and bar as well as the shop, the factory as well as the club, have furnished in four months these hundreds of thousands of vigorous young men of from 21 to 36 years, with whom my colleague, Lord KITCHENER, has formed his new army. Before the Spring 500,000 new soldiers, superb, magnificently trained, and full of enthusiasm, will have joined those who, side by side with the valiant sons of the French democracy, are struggling at the present time, from the Year to Belfort, to bring about the end of Prussian militarism, and to establish the liberty of Europe and that of Germany herself. And this will continue unto the end, unto victory." There is a great deal to be done yet, however, before that end is achieved. Lord CHARLES BENSARD made out a little list of things that "must be done" before peace can be considered. "The war must be settled in Berlin," he said. "Germany's fleet must be sunk. Her forts must be razed. Krupp's must be blown to the winds. Kiel Canal must go to Denmark. The map of Europe must be altered." That does not exhaust the list of things that "must be done," but it suffices to indicate very roughly the need for men and still more men, for these things cannot be accomplished without a tremendous sacrifice of life. The immediate business of the French, British and Belgian armies is to roll back the German hosts from Belgium and French soil into Germany. The military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who recently returned to Germany from the front on leave, wrote:—"Above all, we cannot be grateful enough to our army for the fact that the theatre of war has mainly—on the west front almost entirely—been established in the enemy's country, and that our own country has been spared the horrors of battle. That is my first and most immediate impression on my return, and I should like to express it as strongly as possible. When our enemies cry aloud as they do at present that we have achieved nothing, and when, in view of the stationary character of the war in the western theatre, faint-hearted and ignorant people in Germany give utterance to similar opinions, it is necessary to remind them of this fact." But the faint-hearted and ignorant people of Germany might very well remind their mentor that they had been led to expect far greater achievements than this by the great German Army, and its failure to be in occupation of Paris or London, or even Calais, is very disquieting to the German public and gives rise to doubts as to the army's ability to remain west of the Rhine when the new British and French armies take the field against them.

Rangoon and Burma sent a combined contingent to join Lord Kitchener's army last week. Burma contributed 96 officers and men, all well-equipped. "Prejudice Exterminator" is reminded of the rule that all communications sent for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Mr. John Fowler, American Consul at Fouchow, has been transferred to Rimouski in Quebec, and departs from Shanghai about the middle of February. Mr. W. R. Peck, the American Consul at Tsingtao, who is now Adviser to the American Consulate at Hankow, has been instructed to return to Tsingtao to take up his Consular duties. An amah employed at a Chinese residence in Wyndham Street was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Wood yesterday for stealing 208 sovereigns. When the woman realised that her theft was discovered she endeavoured to run away, with the result that she fell downstairs and sustained injuries which necessitated her removal to hospital.

The second of the series of "At Homes" was given at Government House last night and was largely attended. We hear that Rear-Admiral Cresswell J. Eyres (formerly Commodore in Hongkong), who went on the retired list in December, did so in order to proceed to the front on special service. The Singapore Sporting Club report shows a loss on the year of \$19,080. There was a good profit in May but a loss on the October meeting. The Club has been carried on by \$20,000 raised on mortgage. Mr. Henry Dallas, who brought out to the East a year or two ago an excellent company of entertainers known as "The Folies," is again in the East with a company styled "The Quaints." They have performed with great success in Calcutta and Rangoon, and are now in Singapore. Regarding the construction of a breakwater at Chefoo, which has been postponed owing to the extension of the war in Shantung, says the *Peking Gazette*, the Government has sent two delegates to make an inspection as a preliminary step towards the commencement of the work.

Lady May, accompanied by Miss Phoebe May, visited the wards of the Netherlands Hospital and Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital yesterday. Lady May is specially interested in the children's ward of the Netherlands Hospital, where a cot has been instituted to be supported by the Ministering Children's League. One of the missionary organisations with headquarters in Tientsin has made an enquiry of its inland representatives of the state of feeling of the masses in the provinces. Replies from six different provinces are unanimous in affirming that anti-Christian and anti-foreign feeling has never been less than it is now. Mr. Percy Macdonnell, managing editor of the *Cebu News-American*, Manila, is proceeding to the war as the delegate of the Philippine branch of the American National Red Cross Society, to report as to the conditions. He left Hongkong yesterday by the B.I. steamer *Umta* for the north, and is proceeding to Europe via Siberia. The *Courier d'Haiphong* reports that Mr. Jardin, in the company of Sir Richard Dane, killed an elephant and wild bull in the district of Ha-tung (Tonkin). After the elephant had been shot a herd came up and charged the hunters, who had to run for shelter. The next day they were able to return with coolies and approach the carcass. Dredging for coal in the vicinity of colliers is becoming quite a popular enterprise among sampan families in Hongkong Harbour. At 5.30 yesterday morning a Chinese informant saw a sampan sail quickly away in the direction of an unloading vessel. The two men in the boat were apprehended, and at the Marine Court yesterday one of them was ordered to pay \$10.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Butterfield & Swire \$100
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 100
E. D. Sassoon & Co. 100
D. Sassoon & Co. 100
Reiss & Co. 100
Asiatic Petroleum Co. 50

A correspondent writing to a Yokohama paper points out that there will be no full moon this month: "I question whether many of your readers have experienced a month without a full moon. Such omissions occur only at very rare intervals. Be that as it may, it is interesting to note that there will be no 'full' moon this month. The Queen of the Night beamed fully upon us twice in January and will beam fully twice in March, but throughout February we will have to content ourselves with only a partial view of Her Majesty." The moon was "full" on January 1st and 31st, and will be "full" on March 2nd and 31st.

AN OVERCROWDED LAUNCH.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Comm. Basil Tylour, the master of the steam launch *Kat Lee* was fined \$30, or six weeks, for carrying an excess of 15 passengers. The Magistrate instructed Mr. J. H. Gardiner (who appeared for defendant) to see that the fine was paid by the defendant and not his master, as such a practice only encouraged the breaking of the harbour rules; and defendant had previously been twice fined for similar offences. Sergeant Jackson had charge of the case.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

THE SHROFF, THE POSTMAN, AND THE LUKONG.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese postman and a Chinese constable were charged with assaulting the shroff of a steam ferry launch. Mr. E. J. Grist (who represented complainant) said it appeared that a postman, on coming on the launch, would sign a book for his fare, which was subsequently paid by the Postmaster-General. Only a fare of three cents was paid, but it appeared that the first defendant took a seat in a rotten chair, for which privilege an extra charge of two cents was levied. The shroff came round and asked for the two cents, but the defendant refused either to sign the book or to pay the two cents. The shroff went on with his work, but again pressed the postman, as the launch neared Yau-mati, to sign the book. The postman refused, stepped ashore, and called a policeman. The second defendant came up, took the shroff ashore, and belaboured him vigorously with his truncheon, with the result that the complainant had to spend eleven days in hospital.

Evidence was called in support of this story, and the case was remanded.

GOLF CADDIES' STRIKE.

AMUSING SEQUEL TO AN ARREST.

The Chinese golf caddy is not nearly so ubiquitous as his European confrère, but he occasionally makes his presence felt. Wednesday's sultry weather must have affected the ardour of local golfers, for the caddies were idle. Being idle, they were naturally inclined to be mischievous, and they decided to have a game of handball in the road opposite the Club-house. A lady pedestrian happened to be struck by the ball, and the hitherto amused and tolerant Indian guardian of the law took umbrage at this abuse of the liberty allowed them, and promptly arrested one of the offenders. The caddies apparently resented this, and adopted what they thought to be the most effective way of showing their indignation, by going on strike. In the meantime the President of the Golf Club, Mr. E. J. Grist, diplomatically bailed out the arrested caddy.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. F. A. Hazeland dismissed the caddy, but warned him that if caddies desired to play games they must do so in the Valley grounds, and not in the public highway.

INCITING COOLIES TO MUTINY.

It being believed that the No. 1 of a gang of cargo coolies engaged on Messrs. Douglas, Lagralk & Co.'s wharf had been busy inciting the coolies to mutiny, orders were given yesterday for his arrest. A second arrest was made by the police, and the coolies thereupon adopted a menacing attitude. A European constable and several lukongs came on the scene, and the men were taken away to the Police Station.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE FOR THE FAR EAST.

ELLERMAN-BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Coming as it does at a time when the passage of cargo is congested on account of so many vessels passing into war service, the inauguration of a new line of steamers to and from the Far East by the Ellerman-Bucknall Steamship Co., of London, will be much welcomed. The Company, for whom the Bank Line have been appointed local agents, will open up their new line between Japan, China, and the Straits, to Continental and United Kingdom ports, and will commence the run with the *City of Durham*, which will leave Hongkong about the 22nd instant. The Ellerman-Bucknall line has one of the largest fleets of vessels in the world, made up of about 126 vessels, and they anticipate a successful opening run, realising that much more shipping is at present needed to make up the great shortage of tonnage resulting from the commandeering of vessels by the Government. The vessels of the new line are large and up-to-date, and will be capable of dealing expeditiously with plenty of cargo.

BANDITS IN CHINA.

The bandits have arisen on the boundary of Szechuen and are rapidly increasing, says a Hankow dispatch to the *Asahi*. Communication between Ichang and Chungking has almost entirely stopped. A part of the First Division of the Hupeh army is proceeding to Ichang. *Japan Chronicle*.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING ON SUEZ CANAL BANKS.

ALL TURKS' BRIDGING MATERIAL CAPTURED.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS SURRENDER.

"AUSTRALIA" DISPOSES OF GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN DESTROYER.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKS ATTEMPT TO CROSS SUEZ CANAL.

AND SUFFER SEVERE REVERSE.

LONDON, February 4th.

A Cairo telegram states that the Turks on Tuesday night attempted to cross the Suez Canal near Tusun. They were allowed to bring their bridging material without molestation to the bank of the Canal. Then the British attacked and the enemy fled in disorder, leaving the whole of the material. Several of the enemy were drowned.

Another telegram from Cairo states that the Turks also delivered an attack on the Kantara front at daylight yesterday. They were repulsed and lost 16 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners. The British had three casualties.

TURKISH ARDOUR CHECKED BY SANDSTORM.

BRITISH MEET ENEMY NEAR ISMALIA.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A Cairo telegram states that the British met the enemy in the vicinity of Ismalia. The enemy's ardour was checked by a sandstorm. Their shooting, both artillery and infantry, was bad. The enemy retreated. The British had six wounded.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, February 4th.

A message from Buenos Aires states that the cruiser *Australia* sank a German auxiliary cruiser, formerly a Woermann liner, of Patagonia.

A subsequent message states that the crew of the auxiliary cruiser were landed at the Falkland Islands.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN DESTROYER.

LONDON, February 3rd.

It is officially announced at Petrograd that a Russian submarine sank a German destroyer off Cape Moen, Denmark.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACK ON HOSPITAL SHIP.

"A WANTON OUTRAGE."

LONDON, February 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara, M.P., Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the Admiralty had received a message that a submarine, with its conning-tower showing above the water, had fired a torpedo at the *Asurias*, although that vessel was painted white with a green band and red crosses, which were illuminated at the time. She had been notified to the belligerents as a hospital ship, and, consequently, was protected from attack under the Hague Convention of 1907, the first signatory to which was the Kaiser.

Dr. Macnamara added that he was certain the civilised world needed no representation of ours to enhance its sense of horror at this wanton outrage. (Loud cheers.)

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY USES FIRE BOATS.

LONDON, February 3rd.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that nothing of importance occurred in the northern portion of the front.

The Germans launched fire-boats on the River Ancre, above Aveluy. The boats were stopped before they exploded.

Our artillery did excellent work in the Aisne region.

We made slight progress at Perthes, repulsing a counter-attack, and we also repulsed attacks in Argonne.

LONDON, February 4th.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says there has been nothing noteworthy to report except the repulse of three German attacks in Champagne—west of Perthes, north of Mesnil-les-Hurlés and north of Massiges. A fresh German attack at Bagatelle (Argonne) was repulsed on Tuesday night.

RUSSIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SANGUINARY HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

ENEMY'S "IMMENSE LOSSES."

LONDON, February 4th.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that engagement on the right bank of the Vistula is much more frequent.

We have carried the town of Skemps, on the left of the Vistula.

Fighting in the regions of Borjuff, Goumine, and Bolimoff continues. The Germans are strongly reinforced with over fourteen regiments, and masses of artillery are firing day and night. The fighting was particularly severe at Goumine, where we repelled attacks after the most sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy's losses were immense.

In the Carpathians the fighting is growing more intense.

RUSSIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 4th.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that it is announced that Russian aviators successfully bombarded masses of German reserves' trains at Rava, Rzeczice and Bogucice on the 2nd inst.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SARAJEVO TRAGEDY. PRINCE SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS: ACCOMPLICES EXECUTED.

LONDON, February 4th.

A message from Amsterdam states that three of the accomplices of the murderer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand have been executed at Sarajevo.

The actual murderer, the youth Princip, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, as he could not be executed on the grounds of his youth.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

SURRENDERING IN LARGE NUMBERS.

LONDON, February 4th.

A telegram from Cape Town reports that Col. Kemp, one of the rebel leaders, and his commando, have surrendered.

A later Pretoria telegram says this commando numbers 48 officers and 488 burghers. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of the members of the Defence Force who rebelled will surrender at Uppington to-night.

LATER.

A further Pretoria telegram states that 4 officers and 100 burghers, part of Col. Maritz's rebel force, have surrendered at Kakamas, and more are expected to surrender in a few days. 300 surrendered with Kemp.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A WAR SESSION.

LONDON, February 3rd.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith, after paying a warm tribute to the late Mr. Illingworth, moved a resolution appropriating the whole time of the House for Government measures. He said: "All our energies must be concentrated on the war. Every interest must be subordinated to that. It would be offensive to the good sense of the nation to proceed at such a time with controversial legislation. The Government will only introduce measures necessary for the prosecution of the war."

Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, agreed that in the special circumstances the proposals were reasonable, and he would not oppose them, as the Government intended to act as the French and Canadian Governments had done, and treat the session as a war session.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) succeeds Mr. C. F. G. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has been appointed Under Secretary of the Home Office (vice Mr. E. J. Griffith), and Mr. Walter Rea and Mr. A. C. T. Beck have been appointed Junior Lords of the Treasury. Mr. F. D. Acland (Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in succession to the Hon. Mr. Montagu.

VICE-ADMIRAL STURDEE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee has had a two hours' audience of the King at Buckingham Palace.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE GERMANS IN PEKING.

A SIGNIFICANT ORDER.

PEKING, February 3rd.

For a reason not yet apparent, all German residents outside the Legation were ordered to pass the night within the Legation.

It is suggested that this is part of a scheme for fomenting trouble in China.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE SALT GABELLE.

TIDING OVER THE NEW YEAR.

PEKING, February 3rd.

The Salt Gabelle has handed over to the Government \$4,500,000 to tide over the New Year.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOT SAN PO.")

CHINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, February 4th.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had a second meeting with the Japanese Minister for the discussion of the Japanese proposals. They remained together from noon to sunset.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CAPTURES BROUGHT TO KIEFF.

KIEFF, January 23rd.

Since the beginning of the war the following prisoners and war material have been brought to Kieff:

14 guns.
128 machine guns.
950 ammunition waggons.
132,000 rifles.
9 aeroplanes.
19 Generals.
5,300 officers.
194,681 soldiers.

THE SINKING OF THE "DURWARD."

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.

In the afternoon, the lookout of the British steamer *Durward* sighted the submarine, which, on coming up, ordered the vessel to heave to. Officers boarded the steamer, menacing the captain and crew with firearms. They gave the crew no time to save their private property. The lifeboats were launched in five minutes. Thereafter the crew heard three successive explosions and the *Durward* sank in twenty minutes.

THE TURKISH DEFEATS.

PIERCING FIGHTING IN THE SNOW.

LONDON, January 25th.

Vivid stories have reached Petrograd regarding the battles preceding the Turkish debacle in the Caucasus. The ground at Sarkanysh was covered with snow, which had been built into trenches. The Russians had to make continuous steep ascents for five hours along narrow paths among the snowdrifts. The armies on eagle heights fought fiercely for several days.

The 11th Turkish Army Corps, which had 20 11-inch guns, delivered a violent assault in the region of Karakum, with a view to enabling the 10th Corps to retreat, but the Turkish positions were stormed under cover of terrific artillery fire. The main Turkish column was thrown back.

THE NAVAL VICTORY IN THE NORTH SEA.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 25th.

The news of the naval victory in the North Sea on Sunday evening.

At concerts and cinemas the audiences frantically cheered the announcement. The conductor of the Coldstream Guards Band at a concert at the Alhambra led the band and the audience in a soul-stirring rendering of the "National Anthem."

The newsmen in the streets were mobbed by excited crowds.

The newspapers comment on Admiral Sir David Beatty's victory as an act of justice as well as an act of war.

NAVAL VIEW OF THE FIGHT. The *Times* naval correspondent assumes that the squadrons met in the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank and were possibly ten miles apart when the British ships opened fire. Apparently it was a running fight of a hundred miles or more. All were racing at thirty miles an hour, hence the marksmanship of the British gunners was most creditable.

The German losses in cruisers are now so heavy that they will be crippled if ever their battle fleet challenges for a fight for the supremacy of the sea.

LORD FISHER'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT. There had been talk in Germany that the Kaiser's birthday would be made the occasion of a startling surprise for the British nation, but Admiral Beatty and his comrades presented Lord Fisher with an appropriate present for his birthday on Monday.

A CHINESE PLAY.

TO AID PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

To a crowded "house," the Queen's College A.D.C. gave a Chinese play in the vernacular at the college last evening.

The proceeds are to be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and in view of the fact that the play is to be repeated this evening, that another one will be staged on Saturday evening, and also that the organisers are in the somewhat ambiguous position of having sold more tickets than the college accommodation will provide for, the satisfactory financial result, which will be achieved can be easily imagined.

Last night the title of the stagepiece was "The kind mother and her dutiful sons." The story told was a venerable one, yet most attractive in that it was quite a natural little life episode. Of course the two sons were anything but dutiful at the commencement of their careers, and the younger was a much more emphatic "rake" than his elder brother. They both have their fling, and then make the discovery that home is a very comfortable refuge, for we are told that, both eventually "returned and served their mother obediently." The acting was remarkably clever throughout, and if the gestures of the performers were the only happenings in the play of which some members of the audience were cognisant, they were sufficiently eloquent to reveal plenty of the real domestic story.

H.E. the Governor will be present at the play this evening, but the President of the A.D.C. and his staff of assistants are still in a quandary for an excuse sufficiently subtle to calm those who have purchased tickets for the production of "Immediate retribution to one's own evil deeds" on Saturday evening, and who cannot be found even standing room. Remembering the object of the plays, however, this difficulty is one which few will relish more than those who have purchased tickets with the primary object of assisting a fund which is so necessary.

WAR NEWS.

BRITISH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

AN AMERICAN'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Chandler Hale, of the American Embassy in London, has forwarded to Washington a report eulogising the British authorities for the accommodation, food and all other arrangements provided for Austrians and Germans in the detention camps in England. He states that conversations he had with prisoners in the Douglas camp convinced him that the recent riot there was the work of agitators. The prisoners admitted they had only themselves to blame for the punishment they had received.

THE INDIAN BRIGADES.

PRASED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

H.E. the Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated January 7th:

Some of the Indian Brigades were inspected by Sir John French. General Willcocks translated General French's speech, explaining that he was speaking on behalf of the *Jungli Lal*, as follows:—"I am very pleased to see you to-day and I wish to tell you that you have done your duty nobly. You have had to contend with great difficulties and a very trying climate. You have fought well in the field and maintained the honour of your own Corps in the Indian Army. I thank each one of you for your discipline and behaviour, and I feel sure that you will in the future, as in the past, maintain your high character."

FRANCE AND GERMANY'S PEACE OVERTURES.

Referring to the rumour of German intrigues to conclude a separate peace with France and Russia, while there is no talk of her approaching Great Britain, the *Times* indignantly asks why Germany is wasting time, since neither Russia nor France would listen to the shameful proposals. But even if they did allow themselves to be duped, that would avail Germany nothing, for Great Britain would still be there, and Germany's maritime trade would henceforth be that which Great Britain permitted it to be.

ENORMOUS GERMAN CASUALTIES.

The colossal character of the German war losses is shown by the official casualty lists, of which 108 have now (December 28th) been issued at Berlin.

The total losses of the Prussian and Bavarian armies since the commencement of the war are given as under:

Killed	250,000
Wounded	650,000
Missing	400,000
Total	1,300,000

The losses of Saxony and Wurtemberg, and of the naval forces, whose casualties are issued separately, show killed, wounded, and missing 500,000. This raises the total German losses to 2,000,000.

KAISER'S NEW YEAR BOAST.

"ENEMY DOES NOT FRIGHTEEN US."

The Kaiser, in a New Year message, stated:—"My army has gained brilliant victories, and the enemy's repeated attempts to swarm into German territory have failed. My ships have covered themselves with glory, and every sea crew has proved that it knows how to fight victoriously, and die heroically. The entire nation stands unexampled in harmony, and is prepared to sacrifice its heart's blood against the outrageous invasion. We are still firmly keeping the enemy low, although fresh hordes have always been rolling up. Their numbers do not frighten us. Times may be serious, and the task before us heavy, but we may look to the future with the firmest confidence. Next to God's guidance, I trust to the matchless bravery of my army and navy."

GERMANY'S INSANE HATRED.

A FISH CONTRACTOR WHO DIDN'T UNDERSTAND GERMAN DIGNITY.

The Commander of the Fifth German Army Corps has sternly rebuked a fish contractor who used notepaper the heading of which contained a few words of English. He said that to use such notepaper was improper, and showed little understanding of German dignity.

An order of the same General throws an interesting sidelight on the mental condition of sections of the German Army. The General warns the men against buying so-called letters of "celestial favour," containing a confused poem, costing 3s. The letter is intended to be concealed in the breast to protect the bearer from misfortunes. Printers offer retailers most generous terms.

THE AIR RAID.

AMERICAN PRESS ON MODERN "RED INDIANS."

All the American papers denounce the air raid in the most scathing terms.

The *Tribune* says the wanton disregard of the principles of humanity has nothing to excuse it, and the German people will take long to wipe out the stain.

The *World* emphasises that the raid was useless from a military standpoint, but a wanton slaughter of women, arousing world-wide resentment against Germany. Germany will only realise what such raids cost her when she comes to make peace.

The *New York Times* compares the raid with the incursions of Red Indians upon the white settlements in the early days of American history.

THE STAMP TAX IN CHINA.

OBJECTIONS BY FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

Recently, the Chinese Government introduced a Stamp Tax, based upon the same principle of taxation that obtains in most countries, and the *Peking Gazette* in a recent issue says:—"It was a regrettable fact that, for certain alleged reasons, foreign residents domiciled in this country betrayed at first a certain amount of reluctance to comply with the requirements of the Stamp Regulation. The reason advanced took the shape of the argument that the Stamp Tax Law had not been rigidly enforced among the Chinese themselves, and the contention, therefore, was formulated that the regulations should not be applicable to foreigners until such time as the law could be effectually enforced against China's own nationals. It appears to us that the taking up of such a curious attitude is, to say the least, a feeble attempt to justify non-compliance with the country's legal enactments, and savours somewhat of a desire to take advantage of the principle of exterritoriality. We are not sure whether there had been, in point of fact, general disregard of the provisions of this law by China's own nationals, as alleged. Individual cases are common to every country, and the offenders are amenable to the law. But even assuming the allegation of Chinese non-compliance with the regulations to be correct, surely that is no excuse for foreign traders to break the law themselves. Two wrongs do not make a right, neither in China nor anywhere else. But it is satisfactory to observe that the foreign element in this country, in response to official orders from the representatives of their countries, are beginning to fall in line with the Chinese people in this matter."

The Portuguese Government has instructed its nationals in China to pay the tax. The Portuguese Consul at Canton and the Russian Consul at Hankow require all passports issued to have affixed on them proper Revenue Stamps. The authorities of the Yokohama Specie Bank have shown their desire to abide by the regulations and to enforce payment, while the representatives of England, France, America and Denmark have also expressed their intention to abide by the law. This is the correct spirit. Considering the very favourable position occupied by foreigners in China, the great commercial advantages which they enjoy, and the nominal nature of the tax, no hardship is calculated to be inflicted by conforming to legal requirements. It is to be hoped that the foreign representatives and their nationals in China will continue to be actuated by the right spirit towards a country from which they annually derive considerable commercial profit.

CHINA AS A GOLD PRODUCER.

A writer in the *Financial News*, in the course of an article, contributes to that journal, remarks that if the gold production of the world is to be materially increased, in order to provide for the wider economic conditions after the war is over, what is wanted is not simply the discovery of new mines, but of new fields. Where, then, he asks, shall we look for a new field where general conditions are favourable? Almost instinctively one's thoughts turn to China and the possibilities of that vast territory.

It is only within the last year or so that any facilities have been available for the development of the country's mineral resources by Europeans. Even now, according to the new mining regulations, a foreigner can only hold about 50 per cent. of the capital of any undertaking formed to exploit minerals, the remainder being held by Chinese; but we understand it is a comparatively easy matter to obtain an Imperial Edict whereby the Chinese are allowed to sell their holdings to Europeans. Some companies are already operating—notably the Chinese Mining Company, in the Province of Chihli, and the Eastern Pioneer, in Western China, and Korea. We understand that the well-known firm of mining engineers, Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Co., recently sent out an expedition to inspect a huge concession in the Province of Chihli, which is known to be highly mineralised; but sufficient time has not elapsed to allow of any definite data becoming available. This firm, however, is opening an office at Tientsin, which, being a port and the commercial capital, is even more suitable for the purpose than Peking. As regards accessibility, thanks to the Trans-Siberian Railway, it is possible to reach the known mineral area from London in twelve days. This area is situated north-east of Peking and about two days' journey north of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Other portions of the great Mongolian territory should become available to prospectors as railway construction proceeds.

Already the line from Tientsin through Peking reaches as far north-west as Wan Chuan Hsien, close to the Great Wall of China. Thence it is expected that it will be ultimately pushed further northwards to link up with the Trans-Siberian line. Reverting to the Province of Chihli, the climate is exceptionally good—the elevation is about 5,000 ft. above sea level—and roughly corresponds with that of this country. The country is well watered by innumerable streams and rivers, and an examination of the beds of a great many of these has disclosed traces of gold. Labour is extremely plentiful and cheap; for not only is there a big resident population, but a tremendous number of the Chinese labourers repatriated from South Africa have settled in this province.

The total of the British National Relief Fund on December 32nd was £4,100,000, of which £1,500,000 has now been allotted for the relief of distress. The Owen's Work for Women Fund amounted to £234,494, and Princess Mary's Fund to £181,700. For the Indian Soldiers' Welfare Fund £104,352 has been subscribed.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"
WHICH ARE REFLECTED WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

PRICE LISTS.

CIRCULARS.

BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

INVITATION CARDS.

VISITING CARDS.

AND

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARRING, ETC.,

EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTELS

Mr. E. S. Abraham
Mr. Wm. C. Allen
Mr. G. E. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Anderson
Mr. J. H. Backhouse
Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Bacon
Mr. E. R. Bate
Mr. L. Beckingale
Mr. W. D. Beckingale
Mr. G. A. Bena
Mr. E. R. Bell's
Mr. C. D. J. Bell
Mr. & Mrs. Bewick
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Bishop
Mr. C. B. Brooke
Mr. C. H. Brooke
Mr. & Mrs. S. Camp-
bell
Mr. A. B. Carey
Dr. A. L. E. F. Coleman
Mr. J. Conlath
Mrs. Cornelius
Capt. M. Courtney
Mr. A. Derry
Mr. W. A. Dowley
Miss M. E. Duffy
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Edwards
Mr. W. Bernard Elliott
Mr. E. Evensen
Mrs. Frasn
Capt. & Mrs. E. M. French and child
Mr. Desman Fuller
Mr. J. Gibb
Mr. V. Goulbourn
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould
Mr. H. L. Griffiths
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hannibal
Mr. G. Harper
Mr. A. B. Harris
Mr. Wm. B. Harvey
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett
C.M.G.
Mr. H. W. Hobbs
Mr. W. J. Hodges
Mr. T. S. Holt
Mrs. H. H. Hough
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hunt
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hunt
Mr. D. L. Hutchings
Mr. & Mrs. J. de J. Jong
Mr. M. T. Jones
Mr. B. M. Joseph
Mr. E. M. Joseph
Mr. R. M. Joseph
Mr. Edw. Larmore
Mr. W. D. Lee
Mr. E. S. Little
Mr. & Mrs. I. Lloyd
Mr. & Mrs. L. L. L. Lloyd
Mr. R. B. Mann and
son
Mr. H. J. Marling
Dr. & Mrs. O. Marriott
Mr. T. P. Moore
Mr. J. M. M. M. M.
Mr. E. K. Mehta
Mr. G. S. Middleton
Mrs. James Miller
Mr. J. H. M. Mody
Miss N. Moore
Mr. A. B. Murch
Mr. W. R. Neighbour
Mr. D. Newton
Mr. J. S. Nicholson
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Pardee
Mr. & Mrs. Pentreath
Mrs. P. P. P. P.
Mr. A. B. Purves
Mr. & Mrs. A. Randall
Mr. E. H. Ray
Mr. W. A. Ray
Mr. & Mrs. P. P. Risch
Mr. V. Road
Lt. Col. & Mrs. Rayner
I.A.M.C.
Miss F. Reay
Mr. G. J. Robinson
Mr. J. P. Rowell
Mr. & Mrs. S. S. S.
Mr. & Mrs. Seward
Mr. & Mrs. F. de Silva
Mr. C. Skott
Mr. A. G. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith
Mr. B. Smyth
Mr. A. B. Sorenson
Miss A. Square
Mr. & Mrs. F. Smyth
Mr. S. Stockman
Mr. E. E. Swaffield
Mr. G. H. Swift
Mr. C. H. Swinton
Mr. C. Wallace
Mr. & Mrs. A. Well
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. W.
Mr. & Mrs. W. W. W.
Mr. E. C. White
Mr. F. W. White
Mr. F. W. Wood
Mr. G. G. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Wright

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mr. & Mrs. Allison
Mr. & Mrs. A. Allen
Mr. J. Arnold
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. B.
Mr. & Mrs. Briggs
Master Briggs
Mr. C. W. Brown
Mr. W. Budge
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Cress
Miss Cress
Mr. H. T. Crichton
Mr. C. T. Cress
Mr. R. L. Donaldson
Mr. F. E. Duckworth
Mr. I. G. F. Foulds
Mrs. A. Foy
Mr. A. A. Fyle
Mr. T. Fujimura
Mr. W. P. Graham
Mr. G. Horton
Mr. L. S. Hunt
Mr. J. Hunter
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Jackson
Mr. D. H. Jones
Mr. J. Joseph
Mr. & Mrs. Kraft
Mr. & Mrs. C. Lauret
Mr. J. Lennox
Mr. C. F. Mason
Mr. C. W. O. Mayne
Mr. & Mrs. McLean
Mr. M. McManus
Mr. H. M. Murphy
Mr. R. Ogawa
Mr. Osanobok
Mrs. W. C. Pasmore
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Pasman
Mr. A. L. Penning
Mr. Pratt
Mr. & Mrs. Rangot
Mr. R. A. Ramsay
Mr. K. Sasamatsu
Mr. A. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Scott
Dr. Sibros
Mr. G. H. Sop r
Mr. S. Sylva
Mrs. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Underwood

GRAND HOTEL

Mr. E. Allen
Mr. G. W. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Crow
Mr. W. S. Galloway
Mrs. Caldwell
Mr. A. Danforth
Mr. A. W. D. Gibbs
Mr. J. Grant
Mr. J. E. Henry
Miss H. M. Y.
Mr. C. W. Reynolds
Mr. L. Sanderson
Mr. L. S. Smith
Mr. C. W. W. W.
Mr. S. H. Wright

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[905]

CLOSING UP SALE.

50% REDUCTION.

All Goods to be Sold under Cost Price

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street.

[103]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popo'ar English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[93]

YEW LEE.

STEVEDORES, SHIPCHANDLERS
and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

[104]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Markets in Various States.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[94]



Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.



**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

Beware of
IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[94]

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members
are ill. Sound health in a family is a
household blessing and without it, comfort,
success and felicity are practically impos-
sible. Much illness is positively unneces-
sary, and is occasioned, chiefly by neglect.
Much anxiety is given on this account to men
and women, and, therefore, avoidable. It is
of the utmost importance that a reliable
remedy should always be at hand to relieve
the earliest symptoms of indisposition.
Beecham's Pills are an excellent household
medicine—safe to take, and sure in their
curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exert a beneficial effect
upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and
bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in
time, they remove most of the ailments
connected with these important organs.
Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatu-
lence, headache, dyspepsia and other dis-
orders of the digestive system are speedily
relieved by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you
should mark on the tablet of your memory.
Beecham's Pills, in addition to their ac-
knowledgeed value in kidney, liver, and
stomach disorders, have a specially bene-
ficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar
to women, many of whom endure needless
pain and ill-health through ignorance of
this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,
price 9d (60 pills) 1/4 (50 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
CURES GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED BOTTLE. THERAPION IS OF GREAT SERVICE AND MUST BE KEPT AT HAND IN EVERY HOME.
BOTTLES OF 10, 20, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000 PILLS.

[109]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 8th Feb.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection
of Antique Chinese and Curios at Sales Rooms,
by Mr. Geo. F. Lammert.

Tuesday, 9th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-
boat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.,
Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of
Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Valuable Collection
of Antique Chinese and Curios at Sales Rooms,
by Mr. Geo. F. Lammert.

Wednesday, 10th Feb.—
Noon—Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.,
Meeting of Shareholders.

Sunday, 14th Feb.—
Chinese New Year Day.

Monday, 15th Feb.—
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the
Theatre Royal—"Il Trovatore."

Tuesday, 16th Feb.—
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the
Theatre Royal—"La Traviata."

Wednesday, 17th Feb.—
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the
Theatre Royal—"Cavalleria Rusticana,"
and "Pagliacci."

Thursday, 18th Feb.—
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the
Theatre Royal—"Bigoletto."

Friday, 19th Feb.—
9.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the
Theatre Royal—"Faust."

Saturday, 20th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at
City Hall.

8.15 p.m.—Italian Grand Opera Co., at the
Theatre Royal—"Carmen."

Monday, 22nd Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting—1st Day.
Tuesday, 23rd Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 24th Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting—3rd Day.
Saturday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Race Meeting—Off Day.

B. N. BORNEO COMPANY. EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE TERRITORY.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S REVIEW.

The sixty-fourth half-yearly meeting of
shareholders of the British North Borneo
Company was held at the Cannon-street
Hotel, London, E.C., on December 15th.
Sir West Ridgeway, Chairman of the
Court of Directors, presided. The secre-
tary (Mr. Harrington G. Forbes) having
read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—These December
meetings are held with the object of keep-
ing you abreast of what is going on in
your territory. I cannot, however,
ignore what is uppermost in your
thoughts at this moment, and, of course,
you must naturally be anxious to know
how far the war has affected the pro-
gress of North Borneo, and therefore to
that extent I must touch upon it. We
could not, of course, expect to escape im-
consequences, but it is too early yet to
form any definite opinion as to how far
our progress will be affected. The early
part of August was an anxious time. As
many of you know, communication
between Singapore and North Borneo has
for some years been carried on solely by
North German Lloyd steamers. The
steamers on this run formerly belonged to
Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.—the Blue
Funnel Line—but, as we learnt subse-
quent to the event, they were sold to the
North German Lloyd Company. It is
scarcely necessary for me to tell you that
these vessels disappeared immediately war
was declared, and we were thus cut off
from communication with Singapore, the
main source of our supplies. Energetic
measures were promptly taken by the
Governor, Mr. C. W. C. Parr, to cope
with a situation which gave rise to great
anxiety. It was necessary to re-establish
steamer communication between Singa-
pore and North Borneo ports with as
little delay as possible. This was satis-
factorily arranged between Messrs.
Guthrie & Co. and the Straits Steamship
Company, and before the end of August
communication was re-established. Four
steamers are now making regular trips.
A cessation of trade followed, and we
have had consequently to face a falling
off in revenue as from the beginning of
August. Up to the end of June the
receipts were well ahead of those for the
corresponding period of 1913, but our
latest returns show that the receipts for
the nine months ending September 30
show a falling off as compared with the
same period in 1913. The customs
receipts in particular showed a conside-
rable shrinkage, which was inevitable, but
I am glad to report that there was an
improvement during September. The
railway revenue has also suffered
severely.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIES.

The continued low price of rubber,
combined with the monetary stringency,
have forced many of the rubber com-
panies to apply to us for further assist-
ance. The trouble was mainly financial.
They required further funds to complete
their planting programme, and owing to
the war were unable to realise their assets
or to raise further funds for their
requirements. We have, of course, to
set a liberal spirit, but I am glad to
say that, almost without exception, they
are increasing their output, and continue
to realise the highest prices. Moreover,
the Court have received an assurance
from the boards of all the planting com-
panies that they are curtailing their
expenditure to the utmost degree consis-
tent with efficiency. The last shipment
of rubber by a North German Lloyd
steamer was made on or about August
1st. The steamer never reached Singa-
pore; the master of the vessel evidently
received a timely warning of what was
about to happen, and ran into the neutral
port of Lubeck. The value of the shipment
was about £5,000. I am glad to say that
there is every prospect of the cargo being
released. As I foreboded in my
speech last July, the tobacco companies
suffered severely from the adverse condi-
tions prevailing during the growth of
the 1913 crop. The prices realised at
the sales were very unsatisfactory, and
entailed a considerable loss. The 1914
crop promises well, and will, I trust, go
far towards retrieving some of these
losses. We have been called upon, in
only one instance, to support the tobacco
industry. On the other hand, the Borneo
Proprietary Estates, Ltd., have ceased
operations on their estates on the Telok
Bukan river. I regret to say that the
progress in the coal industry which was
becoming more and more marked has been
checked by the war. The bunker business
of the coal company at Sebatik has
shown a very considerable increase, but
the happily enforced idleness of a large
number of German steamers and the
general restrictions of trade in the Far
East have lessened the exports of coal.
Meanwhile the loading facilities at
Sebatik are being greatly improved by
the installation of a belt conveyor and
an extension of the wharf.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

I told you in July, in connection with
forestry, that we had been fortunate
enough to secure the services of Mr.
Matthews, who had previously been a
senior officer in the Philippine Forestry
Bureau. Mr. Matthews' duty will be to
make a thorough inspection of the forests,
as a preliminary to dealing on a pro-
perly organised basis—with our timber
resources. I think I can safely repeat
my confident hope that the efforts of
Mr. Matthews and his assistants, Mr.
Goto Fusaichi, will result in the develop-
ment of the timber trade to an extent
which will surprise you. We have
recently agreed to finance a timber com-
pany. This adds one more to the list of
companies to whom we are rendering
financial assistance. It would have been
impossible, under existing conditions, for
any of them to obtain advances elsewhere,
except on very onerous terms, so there
was no alternative but for us to step into
the breach. We shall, undoubtedly,
recover our money in the long run, but
in the meantime, and as a consequence, it
has been necessary to considerably curtail
our expenditure on fresh development.
We cannot do both, and we feel fully
justified in supporting these industries
out of funds which, under normal condi-
tions, would have been expended on
development. To give you one instance:
We have for the time being abandoned the

extension of the railway from Jesselton
to Tuaran. I do not think that anyone
will question the soundness of this policy.
The solvent subsidiary companies, repre-
senting various industries, are, in fact,
the life-blood of the territory; to allow
them to languish, and perhaps to expire,
would be suicidal. In every instance the
Court have taken the best security obtain-
able for these advances, and it is by this
help at a critical time that they will
eventually grow into prosperous and
remunerative concerns, and by their
operations will materially add to the
revenue of the country.

OIL AND COCONUTS.

The latest report regarding oil is satis-
factory, inasmuch as it shows that
drilling operations are being pushed for-
ward with all possible vigour; but here,
again, operations have been hampered by
the war. On the West Coast two wells
have been sunk to a depth of 1,580 and
1,200 feet, respectively, while at Sebatik
the well had reached 1,300 feet at the
beginning of August. In all three cases
traces of oil have been found. Prepara-
tions are proceeding for drilling in
the island of Mangalum, and
drilling plant has already been
shipped there. We attach, as you
know, considerable importance to
coconut cultivation, and we believe that
it will be one of the greatest industries
of the future. We are offering very
liberal terms, and the Governor, whose
belief in this industry is no less
pronounced than our own, furnished us
with particulars in great detail, in the
form of a pamphlet. We have had copies
printed, and they will very shortly be
ready for distribution. We have also
gone one step further with a view to
improving the indigenous breed of cattle
and ponies. I told you in July that the
Governor, who takes a great interest in
the matter, had placed certain proposals
before the Court with that object in
view. We are accordingly sending out a
veterinary surgeon, whose services are
essential if we are to succeed in our
object. Cattle raising on a large scale
will, I hope, be the result. I take this
opportunity to mention a very gratifying
incident in connection with the war. The
Governor, writing on September 29th
last, requested us to transmit £1,000 to
the Prince of Wales Fund, subscribed by
British subjects and others resident in
North Borneo.

NO NEED FOR PESSIMISM.

You must not, gentlemen, take a
pessimistic view of the situation. It
would be quite unjustified. So far North
Borneo has ridden the storm bravely, and
I have little doubt that it will emerge
safe and intact, although, of course, its
progress has for the moment been checked.
In the matter of development we will
complete—and to a large extent have
already completed—the programme of
development which was sanctioned by
you, and for which the first adventure
issue was made. We do not think it
would be wise to undertake further
development on a large scale until the
war is terminated, and we know exactly
how we stand. We regret that at this
critical stage we should lose the services
of Mr. Parr, who has administered the
affairs of the Colony in quiet times with
care and ability, and in the more stirring
times which have followed the outbreak
of war, with foresight and calm determi-
nation. The period of two years for which
Mr. Parr's services were lent to us
expire in April next, and it is, indeed,
a matter for congratulation that, in the
person of Mr. Aylmer Pearson, we have
an officer who is well qualified to take
up the reins of office. I do not feel com-
fortable at this crisis in remaining in my
office in London, and, therefore, with the
cordial concurrence of my colleagues, I
have decided in a few weeks to visit
North Borneo, and in consultation with
Mr. Parr and Mr. Pearson, who will both
be there during my visit, to discuss the
situation generally, and consider the
steps to be taken for the future. The
policy which should be pursued
should be pursued.

In reply to Mr. Steel, the Chairman
said:—With reference to the territory
being served by an alien line, that was
not our fault. We disclaim responsi-
bility for it. The line of steamers that
used to run between Singapore and North
Borneo was Holt Bros., of Liverpool, and
they, without consulting us—I may say
without our knowledge—sold their
steamers to the North German Lloyd.
Now you will be glad to hear there are
several applications for the honour of
serving North Borneo in this respect, and
one of my duties when I am there will be
to decide which of these it will be best
for us to entertain.

"GOOD MORNING, FRITZ."

EXCHANGE OF "FAGS" WITH ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

One of the oddities of the war in the
western battlefield, at all events, is the
close proximity of the opposing forces in
the trenches, thus giving opportunities for
conversation. But the record must surely
be made by an incident described in a
letter from Private H. Scrutton, Essex
Regiment. He writes:—

As I have told you before, our trenches
are only thirty or forty yards away from
the Germans. This led to an exciting
incident the other day. Our fellows have
been in the habit of shouting across to the
enemy, and we used to get answers from
them.

We were told to get into conversation
with them, and this is what happened:—
From our Trenches:—"Good morning,
Fritz." (No answer.) "Good morning,
Fritz." (Still no answer.) "Good
morning, Fritz!"

From the German Trenches:—"Good
morning."

From our Trenches:—"How are you?"

"All right."

"Come over here, Fritz."

"No, if I come, I get shot."

"No, you won't. Come on."

"No fear."

"Come and get some fags, Fritz."

"No, you come half-way, and I meet
you."

"All right."

One of our fellows thereupon filled his
pocket with fags and got over the trench.
The German got over the trench, and
right enough, they met half-way and shook
hands, Fritz taking the fags and giving
chocolate in exchange.

It was good to see the Germans standing
on top of their trenches, and the English,
also with caps waving in the air, all
cheering. About eighteen of our men went
half-way, and met about the same number
of Germans.

This lasted about half an hour, when
each side returned to their trenches to
shoot at each other again.

What I have written is the truth, but
don't think we got chums, as two of our
fellows were killed the same night, and
I don't know how many of them.

"NERVES" IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

MANY CASES OF ILLNESS.

Dr. G. L. Finlay, a British medical
man, who spent the first three and a
half months of the war in Germany, speak-
ing for a representative of *The Times* of
his experiences, said he was taking a cure
at Bad Nauheim when the trouble broke
out and had many opportunities of ob-
serving the health and mental attitude of
the German soldiers both before and after
engagement (for Bad Nauheim is now a
hospital city) and also the bearing of the
civil population in many different cir-

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., 5,068, M. Shinobu, 4th February—Kobe 28th January, General.—Order.

DEUCALION, British str., 4,476, R. J. Wood-jett, 4th February—Liverpool 27th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

FEICHIANG, Chinese str., 908, Bains, 4th February—Shanghai 1st February, General.—Chinese.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 4th February—Singapore 28th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Benson, 3rd February—Shanghai 31st January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MISHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 5,287, S. Wada, 4th February—London 25th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NESSEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,231, Yamami, 4th February—Hongkong 1st February, Coal.—Bradley & Co.

ONSANG, British str., 1,776, T. Tough, 3rd February—Singapore 27th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SUNGKIANG, British str., 987, J. Robinson, 3rd February—Pakhoi 1st February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SELUN, Norwegian str., 855, D. Hovindsen, 4th February—Bangkok 20th January, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ceylon Maru*, from Kobe, Mr. S. Mukerjee.

Per *Eumang*, from Singapore, etc., Miss Bobbithouse, Miss E. Ross, Mrs. L. E. Bech, Miss N. Moore, Mr. Baldwin, Rev. B. Bilenga, Rev. M. Parker, Rev. Bishop E. Masse.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ABAREND, American transport, 2,054, Jones, 30th January—Manila 27th January.

ALBANA, British str., 2,408, Dunbar, 3rd February—Chingwantao 28th January, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

ANYO MARU, Japanese str., Ota, 1st February—Moji 27th January, Coal and General.—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

BOYARIN, Russian str., 1,619, J. Baiding, 1st February—Pakhoi 20th January, Rice.—Chinese.

CHIAN MARU, Japanese str., M. Oka, 3rd February—Haiphong 1st February, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHINRU, British str., 1,351, Finlayson, 20th January—Manila 28th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIGIN MARU, Japanese str., 907, Murakami, 3rd February—Swatow 2nd February, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEVANONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 3rd February—Saigon 29th January, Rice.—Chinese.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 3rd February—Swatow 2nd February, General.—Douglas Lapaik & Co.

HERCULES, British str., 3,310, Wilhelmsen, 30th January—Chingwantao 23rd January, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

HEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,594, T. Nakamura, 31st January—Kinkoo 27th January, Salt.—Dodwell & Co.

HONG MON, British str., 2,555, 28th January—Singapore 22nd January, General.—Chinese.

ICHANG, British str., 1,220, Pike, 30th January—Hongkong 21st January, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAHINA MARU, Japanese str., 1,902, Yamashita, 30th January—Moji 24th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KONGORAN MARU, Japanese str., 992, Nakagawa, 30th January—Moji 24th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MONTAGUE, British str., 3,983, F. L. Davison, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NIPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, K. Hashimoto, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General.—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

OPLAND, Norwegian str., 843, H. L. Erikson, 3rd February—Bangkok 28th January, Rice.—Thorsen & Co.

PHRANANG, British str., 1,022, H. Flashman, 3rd February—Haiphong 1st February, Rice.—Order.

RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,359, R. Shimokama, 3rd February—Dairen 26th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 6,227, K. Asakawa, 31st January—Shanghai 28th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 2,234, P. Tries, 29th January—Singapore 23rd January, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,625, Fumoto, 3rd February—Dairen 28th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,143, H. Sakai, 1st February—Hongkong 29th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TOMISHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 991, M. Tanaka, 30th January—Dairen, Beans.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TSIMANORE, Dutch str., 3,600, A. W. La Rooy, 1st February—Java 33rd January, Sugar and General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,419, Vygeboom, 30th January—Singapore 33rd January, Nil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

UME MARU, Japanese str., 1,559, S. Nakayama, 3rd February—Kobe 24th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,392, M. Picknell, 1st February—Hoihow 31st January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WENCHOW, British str., 560, Purslow, 1st February—Shanghai 28th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfo, 3rd February—Manila 30th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAFIRO, American str., 1,408, N. Ventorini, 1st February—Saigon 28th January, Rice.—Shevan, Tomes & Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. I. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CORDELLIER	Fr. str.	—	Mages	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SHANTON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA MANILA & JAPAN	SHANTON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA	CHINSE PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	Coull	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 8th inst.
YANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ROYAL PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Emery Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHUNTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PEVETIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	PERFIA	Am. str.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 2nd Mar., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ANTO MAUR	Jap. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ADENHAM	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Jarrett	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst.
JAPAN	GUPARAT	Brit. str.	—	S. Wada	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	TULIOWING	Dut. str.	—	Boyd	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	YUSHING	Brit. str.	—	F. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	KUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	Perrin de Bussac	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Nakamura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	CHILI	Fr. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	RANGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	KAISO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.
AMPOING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAIMEI	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPAIR & CO.	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI & KEBELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. G. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPAIR & CO.	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPAIR & CO.	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TAI-ANG	Brit. str.	—	Fennelsther	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leask	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. Fuchigami	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	TIKEMANG	Dut. str.	—	T. Nakamura	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
BATAVIA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, &c.	JAYA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	YATSIKING	Brit. str.	—	Naguchi	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 4th Mar.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIA, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	E. A. Matthews	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	OSYON MARU	Brit. str.	—	J. Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 9 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR MANILA

* SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJI "TAISANG" ... Saturday, 6th Feb., 3 P.M.

* SHANGHAI "KUMSANG" ... Sunday, 7th Feb., D'light.

* SHANGHAI "HANGSANG" ... Thursday, 11th Feb., D'light.

* SHANGHAI "MAUSANG" ... Friday, 12th Feb., Noon.

* MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 13th Feb., 3 P.M.

* YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ "YATSIKING" ... Tuesday, 16th Feb., D'light.

* TIENTSIN "CHEONGSHING" ... Friday, 19th Feb., D'light.

RETURN TO SINGAPORE

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "HANGSANG," and "LOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time compiled 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSIKING," "KUMSANG," and "HANGSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning 12 days direct to Hongkong. Time compiled 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Ochof, T'ai, D'lay, W'wai, W'hwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaiti, Lahad Duta, Singapore, Taiwan, Unkai, Yokohama and Japan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to

HONGKONG, 5th February, 1915.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND BANGCOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR STEAMERS DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1916.

AGENTS

194

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA ... Sailing WED'DAY 17th Feb., at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY 2nd Mar., at Noon.
KOREA ... TUESDAY 9th Mar., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA ... WED'DAY 17th Mar., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of M. V. Moran, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—all water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

B. O. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY AND 1st MAY

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

PASSAGE RATES:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 AND £45.

Rates to other Ports furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1916.

18

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND
SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

On or about 8th Feb.
For Freight or information apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [183]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AFRICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL"

Captain A. I. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "CALEDONIA," due in London on the 25th March, 1915.

Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [1]

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 24th February.
For Freight, etc., apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [230]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. *Mongolia* left Yokohama on the 27th January for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. s.s. *Coralliere*, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 8th February.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 27th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th February.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Ben Line str. *Beverue*, from Leith, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on the 2nd February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th February.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Barber Line str. *St. Egbert* left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March; and the Barber Line str. *Balton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 494 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the Battle of Khyber, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	Neon 12th Feb.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	About 12th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	About 20th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Feb., 8 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th Feb., 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 9th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL" MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHOA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon. Maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 18th Feb.	On 8th Feb., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 10th Feb., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKING"	Capt. W. G. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 12th Feb., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 7th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

NIPPON MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUESDAY, 9th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th Apr.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon. at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES.

MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO.

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Sails

ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th March.
-----------	-----------------	------------------------

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

CHILI ... On or about 9th February.

HOMeward

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ... CORDILLERE ... On 6th Feb., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

For VICTORIA and TACOMA via MANILA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	MONDAY, 22nd Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU"	D. Fuchigami	SUNDAY, 7th Feb., at 4 P.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 11th Feb., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 7th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 14th Feb., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 17th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

114.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 11th Feb., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi	20,000	THURSDAY, 25th Feb., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SADO MARU Capt. K. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Komatsubara	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd Feb., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Kato	13,500	MONDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyoda	13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,000	SATURDAY, 6th Feb., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Terada	5,000	TUESDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU Capt. Nomura	12,000	SATURDAY, 20th Feb., at Noon.
	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at 10 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyoda	13,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at 10 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	FRIDAY, 5th Feb., at 11 A.M.

Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KAMO MARU	16,000	Thurs., 11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	Thurs., 25th Feb.
MISHIMA	18,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000	Thurs., 25th Mar.
ATSUBA	16,000	Thurs., 25th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000	Thurs., 25th May.
MYASAKI	16,000	Thurs., 25th May.
KITANO	16,000	Thurs., 25th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	Thurs., 3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SADO MARU	12,500	Tues., 9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	Tues., 9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
KAMBA	12,500	Tues., 23rd Apr.
SAHO	12,500	Tues., 23rd Apr.
SAHO	12,500	Tues., 23rd Apr.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

15

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer from	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAIR KONG.	MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Mar. 1	ORIENTAL	Feb. 8	MOLDAVIA	Mar. 13	Thursday Mar. 19
Mar. 29	SARDINIA	Feb. 22	EGYPT	Mar. 27	Friday Mar. 27
Apr. 12	NUBIA	Mar. 8	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Saturday Apr. 10
May 10	ORIENTAL	Mar. 22	MON-OLIA	Apr. 24	Sunday Apr. 24
	MALTA	Apr. 10	MALWA	May 8	Monday May 11
	SARDINIA	Apr. 19	MOH-A	May 22	Tuesday May 25
	NUBIA	May 3	MALLOJA	June 5	Wednesday June 8
		May 17	MOULTAN	June 19	Thursday June 22

THE ATTENTION OF Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£65	£35	£25	£40	£75
MARSEILLES	£61	£31	£21	£36	£71

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'POON	Due at M'HEILLES	Due at LONDON
NAMUR	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 12
NELLORE	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	May 18	May 27
NAGOYA	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 15	June 24
	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 1	June 29	July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single: £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SUBTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

98.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		February 4th.
ON LONDON :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	.....	1 9
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1 0 1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	.....	1 0 1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	.....	1 0 1
Credits, at 4 months' sight	.....	1 0 1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	.....	1 0 1
ON PARIS :—		
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	220
Credits, at 4 months' sight	.....	230 1
ON GERMANY :—		
On demand	.....	nom.
ON NEW YORK :—		
Bank Bills, on demand	.....	42 1
Credits, at 60 days' sight	.....	nom.
ON BOMBAY :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	.....	nom.
Bank, on demand	.....	13 1
ON CALCUTTA :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	.....	nom.
Bank, on demand	.....	13 1
ON SHANGHAI :—		
Bank, at sight	.....	78
Private, 30 days' sight	.....	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA :—	On demand	86 1
ON MANILA :—	On demand—Peso	86 1
ON SINGAPORE :—	On demand	75 1
ON BATAVIA :—	On demand	106 1
ON HANKOW :—	On demand	6 1
ON SAIGON :—	On demand	6 1
ON BANGKOK :—	On demand	6 1
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	.....	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	.....	\$8.70
SILVER, per oz.	.....	22 1
SUBSIDIARY COINS.		
		per cent.
Hongkong, .20 cents piece	.....	\$15.40 discount
Hongkong, .10	.....	\$15.60

"THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION."

In return for 2 empty tins that contained 100 Cigarettes or 4 empty tins that contained 50 Cigarettes of any brand bearing Maspero Freres' name, we will give one of the amusing and clever pictures (of a set consisting of six) entitled "Billiards Made Easy," by the well-known artist, Tom BROWNE.

HONGKONG



BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

Capital Subscribed	...	...	Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up	...	...	" 8,750,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	" 8,790,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJIRO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOBOKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Koolung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow

London	Kobe	Shanghai	Tientsin
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
BARB'S BANK

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheahan,
Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden,
Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoja, Semarang, Seoul,
Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of
General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits.
K. TSUDZURABARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$6,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000
(Gold) \$7,810,000

**All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANK-
 ING BUSINESS transacted**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager

Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [193

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK
SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$40,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIEN-TSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsang-

hsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiabsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIWENG: Changteh, Sinyang. Loho, Chowkeu. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunksien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinién, Yihth, Hsiling, Chafu, Tsingtao.

TAIXUAN: Yuncheng. FOOSHOW. CHANG-
CHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang,
Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Teling,
Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUNYANG.
PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152]

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

SOLE AGENTS FOR
**THE PETTER
 PATEN
 SEMI-DIESEL
 CRUDE OIL
 ENGINE**
 AND
**KEROSENE
 ENGINE**

We carry large stocks
 Ship and Engine Stores
 Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing
 &c.

Electrical Repairs
 Installations Undertaken
 Electro-Plating in all
 Branches.

[32]

JUST LIKE THE FINEST COUNTRY CREAM
BUT IT HAS
NO PRESERVATIVES. NO IMPURITIES.
100% PURE.

THE CHILDREN AND THE EPICURE.
MILKMAID BRAND.
 IN 3 SIZES; SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE.

You may select any Reference Number—
 it saves a Nom de Plume—Cut out the
 adjoining piece and post it to MILKMAID
 P. O. Box 351, Hongkong.
 Each week twelve applicants will be
 selected to receive a large quantity of

My Reference No. _____ is _____
 Name _____
 CUT AND POST TO MILKMAID

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.

RECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST \$10
MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, paper

THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891.	1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD: with Maps and Illus.	1.75
---	------	---	------

18th, 1900, Illustrated Account ...	0.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-	
TEMPORARY MINING REGULA-		yearly vol., bound	7.50
TIONS IN CHINA	0.50	SIXTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE	
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY		CALENDAR, 1834 to 1923	2.00
CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONG-	
KONG HANSARD REPORTS		KONG, English Mail days 1874—	
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE		BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Pub-		AT HONGKONG, English Mail	
lished Annually	0.50	Days, 1836	1.00
MUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and		CALLED OUT; or the Chung Wang's	
their Subsequent Use with the		Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro-	
Lazymith Relief Column	1.00	mance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe..	2.00
LIKE EXPLOITS OF THE		PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E.		" " VICTORIA	1.00
Featherstonhaugh	1.00	" " KOWLOON	0.75
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS-		" " PEAK	0.75
SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25	" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
MADE MARK REGULATIONS IN		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
CHINA	0.25	MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.25
		" " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.25

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.